

plants in space. A Virginia doctor in Kentucky was authorized to provide care for only 35 of the 500 veterans suffering from Hepatitis C, a disease that is often fatal, but we fund the pork project of ship bottom painting.

Last year we fought to pass legislation to provide health care for Persian Gulf veterans suffering from undiagnosed illnesses. We now have no funding to absorb these additional veterans in VA medical facilities, but we are funding the pork project of research into windstorms. One-third of our homeless are veterans who served their Nation. We need services to help them get off the streets and back into productive lives. But instead, Madam Speaker, we fund a pork project for studying the impact of temperatures on living organisms.

We are discharging veterans every day who are Alzheimer's patients, but we fund three separate pork projects worth \$11.5 million in the district of our Speaker of the House.

Some of these projects may be worthy, especially in the abstract. But then Congress should fund them openly and honestly and above board. Sneaking them into a bill that should include \$2 billion more for veterans just to keep the services we are providing today afloat is dishonest, it is an insult to the men and women who served our Nation in battle.

Is that what compassionate conservatism is all about: We cut veterans, but we hand out pork?

Madam Speaker, I urge my colleagues to reject this bill next week, and adequately fund the health needs of our Nation's veterans. I yield back whatever rationality exists in this House.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Florida (Mr. GOSS) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Mr. GOSS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET REGARDING REVISIONS TO THE BUDGET AGGREGATES AND RECONCILIATION INSTRUCTIONS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KASICH) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. KASICH. Madam Speaker, pursuant to Sec. 211 of H. Con. Res. 68, I hereby submit for printing in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD revisions to the budget aggregates and reconcili-

ation instructions. The aggregate level of revenue for fiscal year 2000 is reduced by \$14,398,000,000. This will change the recommended level of revenue for fiscal year 2000 to \$1,393,684,000,000.

In addition, the revenue reduction reconciled to the Committee on Ways and Means in H. Con. Res. 68 is increased by \$14,398,000,000 for fiscal year 2000, the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2004, and the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2009. This will change the amounts reconciled to the Committee on Ways and Means in Sec. 105 of H. Con. Res. 68 to \$14,398,000,000 for fiscal year 2000, \$156,713,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2004, and \$792,266,000,000 for the period of fiscal years 2000 through 2009.

Questions may be directed to Art Sauer or Jim Bates.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET REGARDING STATUS REPORT ON CURRENT LEVELS OF ON-BUDGET SPENDING AND REVENUES FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000 AND FOR THE 10-YEAR PERIOD OF FISCAL YEAR 2000 THROUGH FISCAL YEAR 2004

Mr. KASICH. Madam Speaker, to facilitate application of sections 302 and 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, I am transmitting a status report on the current levels of on-budget spending and revenues for fiscal year 2000 and for the 10-year period of fiscal year 2000 through fiscal year 2004.

The term "current level" refers to the amounts of spending and revenues estimated for each fiscal year based on laws enacted or awaiting the President's signature as of July 21, 1999.

The first table in the report compares the current level of total budget authority, outlays, and revenues with the aggregate levels set by H. Con. Res. 68. This comparison is needed to implement section 311(a) of the Budget Act, which creates a point of order against measures that would breach the budget resolution's aggregate levels. The table does not show budget authority and outlays for years after fiscal year 2000 because appropriations for those years have not yet been considered.

The second table compares the current levels of budget authority and outlays of each direct spending committee with the "section 302(a)" allocations for discretionary action made under H. Con. Res. 68 and for fiscal year 2000 and fiscal years 2000 through 2004. "Discretionary action" refers to legislation enacted after adoption of the budget resolution. This comparison is needed to implement section 302(f) of the Budget Act, which creates a point of order against measures that would breach the section 302(a) discretionary action allocation of new budget authority or entitlement authority for the committee that reported the measure. It is also needed to implement section 311(b), which exempts committees that comply with their allocations from the point of order under section 311(a).

The third table compares the current levels of discretionary appropriations for fiscal year 2000 with the revised "section 302(b)" sub-allocations of discretionary budget authority and outlays among Appropriations subcommittees.

This comparison is also needed to implement section 302(f) of the Budget Act, because the point of order under that section also applies to measures that would breach the applicable section 302(b) sub-allocation.

The fourth table compares discretionary appropriations to the levels provided by section 251(c) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. Section 251 requires that if at the end of a session the discretionary spending, in any category, exceeds the limits set forth in section 251(c) as adjusted pursuant to provisions of section 251(b), there shall be a sequestration of funds within that category to bring spending within the established limits. This table is provided for information purposes only. Determination of the need for a sequestration is based on the report of the President required by section 254.

REPORT TO THE SPEAKER FROM THE COMMITTEE ON THE BUDGET

STATUS OF THE FISCAL YEAR 2000 CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET ADOPTED IN H. CON. RES. 68—REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF JULY 21, 1999

[On-budget amounts, in millions of dollars]

	Fiscal year—	
	2000	2000–2004
Appropriate level (as amended by P.L. 106–31 and H.R. 2490):		
Budget Authority	1,428,745	NA
Outlays	1,415,484	NA
Revenues ¹	1,393,684	7,399,759
Current level:		
Budget Authority	898,425	NA
Outlays	1,092,887	NA
Revenues	1,408,063	7,556,473
Current level over (+)/under (–) appropriate level:		
Budget Authority	–530,320	NA
Outlays	–322,597	NA
Revenues	14,379	156,714

¹ The revenue numbers reflect adjustments made pursuant to Sec. 211 of H. Con. Res. 68.

NA—Not applicable because annual appropriations Acts for Fiscal Years 2001 through 2004 will not be considered until future sessions of Congress.

BUDGET AUTHORITY

Enactment of any measure providing new budget authority for FY 2000 in excess of \$530,320,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause FY 2000 budget authority to exceed the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 68.

OUTLAYS

Enactment of any measure providing new outlays for FY 2000 in excess of \$322,597,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause FY 2000 outlays to exceed the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 68.

REVENUES

Enactment of any measure that would result in any revenue loss for FY 2000 in excess of \$14,379,000,000 (if not already included in the current level estimate) would cause revenues to fall below the appropriate level set by H. Con. Res. 68.

Enactment of any measure resulting in any revenue loss for FY 2000 through 2004 in excess of \$156,714,000,000 (if not already included in the current level) would cause revenues to fall below the appropriate levels set by H. Con. Res. 68.

DIRECT SPENDING LEGISLATION—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH COMMITTEE ALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO BUDGET ACT SECTION 302(a) REFLECTING ACTION COMPLETED AS OF JULY 21, 1999

[Fiscal years, in millions of dollars]

	2000		2000–2004	
	BA	Outlays	BA	Outlays
HOUSE COMMITTEE:				
Agriculture:				
Allocation				
Current level				
Difference				
Armed Services:				
Allocation				
Current level				
Difference				
Banking and Financial Services:				
Allocation				
Current level				
Difference				
Education and the Workforce:				
Allocation				
Current level		32		
Difference		32		
Commerce:				
Allocation				
Current level				
Difference				
International Relations:				
Allocation				
Current level				
Difference				
Government Reform and Oversight:				
Allocation				
Current level				
Difference				
House Administration:				
Allocation				
Current level				
Difference				
Resources:				
Allocation				
Current level				
Difference				
Judiciary:				
Allocation				
Current level				
Difference				
Transportation and Infrastructure:				
Allocation	2,475		12,115	
Current level				
Difference	(2,475)		(12,115)	
Science:				
Allocation				
Current level				
Difference				
Small Business:				
Allocation				
Current level				
Difference				
Veterans' Affairs:				
Allocation	394	360	6,893	6,689
Current level				
Difference	(394)	(360)	(6,893)	(6,689)
Ways and Means:				
Allocation			500	145
Current level		(2)		(2)
Difference		(2)	(500)	(147)
Select Committee on Intelligence:				
Allocation				
Current level				
Difference				
Total authorized:				
Allocation	2,869	360	19,508	6,834
Current level		30		(2)
Difference	(2,869)	(360)	(19,508)	(6,836)

COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL TO DISCRETIONARY SPENDING LEVELS SET FORTH IN SEC. 251(c) OF THE BALANCED BUDGET AND EMERGENCY DEFICIT CONTROL ACT OF 1985

[In millions of dollars]

	Defense ¹		Nondefense ¹		General purpose		Violent crime trust fund		Highway category		Mass transit category	
	BA	O	BA	O	BA	O	BA	O	BA	O	BA	O
Statutory Caps ²	NA	NA	NA	NA	533,796	544,102	4,500	5,554	NA	24,574	NA	4,117
Current Level	1,667	88,714	9,179	164,097	10,847	252,811	0	3,271	0	0	0	0
Difference (Current Level — Caps)	NA	NA	NA	NA	—522,949	—291,291	—4,500	—2,283	NA	—24,574	NA	—4,117

¹ Defense and nondefense categories are advisory rather than statutory.² Consistent with H. Con. Res. 68.

DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH SUBALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO BUDGET ACT SECTION 302(b)

[In millions of dollars]

	Revised 302(b) suballocations				Current level reflecting action completed as of July 21, 1999				Difference			
	Discretionary		Mandatory		Discretionary		Mandatory		Discretionary		Mandatory	
	BA	O	BA	O	BA	O	BA	O	BA	O	BA	O
Agriculture, Rural Development	13,882	14,346	50,295	33,088	44	3,997	0	0	(13,838)	(10,349)	(50,295)	(33,088)
Commerce, Justice, State	30,067	30,515	523	529	168	10,893	0	0	(29,899)	(19,622)	(523)	(529)
National Defense	267,692	259,130	209	209	1,668	78,350	0	0	(266,024)	(180,780)	(209)	(209)
District of Columbia	453	448	0	0	0	4	0	0	(453)	(444)	0	0
Energy and Water Development	20,190	20,140	0	0	0	7,542	0	0	(20,190)	(12,598)	0	0
Foreign Operations	12,625	13,168	44	44	0	8,456	0	0	(12,625)	(4,712)	(44)	(44)
Interior	13,888	14,354	59	83	10	5,129	0	0	(13,878)	(9,225)	(59)	(83)
Labor, HHS & Education	77,074	77,989	233,459	233,644	8,844	57,466	0	0	(68,230)	(20,523)	(233,459)	(233,644)
Legislative Branch	2,438	2,448	94	94	0	348	0	0	(2,438)	(2,100)	(94)	(94)
Military Construction	8,450	8,807	0	0	0	6,316	0	0	(8,450)	(2,491)	0	0

DISCRETIONARY APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2000—COMPARISON OF CURRENT LEVEL WITH SUBALLOCATIONS PURSUANT TO BUDGET ACT SECTION 302(b)—Continued
[In millions of dollars]

	Revised 302(b) suballocations				Current level reflecting action completed as of July 21, 1999				Difference			
	Discretionary		Mandatory		Discretionary		Mandatory		Discretionary		Mandatory	
	BA	O	BA	O	BA	O	BA	O	BA	O	BA	O
Transportation	12,400	43,445	721	717	0	26,007	0	0	(12,400)	(17,438)	(721)	(717)
Treasury-Postal Service	13,467	13,947	14,385	14,394	71	3,265	0	0	(13,396)	(10,682)	(14,385)	(14,394)
VA-HUD-Independent Agencies	65,300	78,937	21,319	21,136	42	48,309	0	0	(65,258)	(30,628)	(21,319)	(21,136)
Reserve/Offsets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unassigned ¹	370	673	0	0	0	0	0	0	(370)	(673)	0	0
Grand total	538,296	578,347	321,108	303,938	10,847	256,082	0	0	(527,449)	(322,265)	(321,108)	(303,938)

¹ Unassigned refers to the allocation adjustments provided under Section 314, but not yet allocated under Section 302(b).

U.S. CONGRESS,
CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET OFFICE,
Washington, DC, July 22, 1999.
Hon. JOHN R. KASICH,
Chairman, Committee on the Budget,
House of Representatives, Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Pursuant to section 308(b) and in aid of section 311 of the Congressional Budget Act, as amended, this letter and supporting detail provide an up-to-date tabulation of the on-budget current lev-

els of new budget authority, estimated outlays and estimated revenues for fiscal year 2000. These estimates are compared to the appropriate levels for those items contained in House Concurrent Resolution 68, which has been revised to include the amounts provided and designated as emergency requirements in Public Law 106-31, the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for fiscal year 1999, and an allocation for the Earned Income Tax Credit that is under consider-

ation in H.R. 2490, the Treasury, Postal Service, and General Government appropriations bill for fiscal year 2000. Also included, pursuant to Sec. 211 of H. Con. Res. 68, is a reduction to the aggregate level of revenues.

This my first report for fiscal year 2000 and is current through July 21, 1999.

Sincerely,

PAUL VAN DE WATER
(for Dan L. Crippen, Director).

Enclosure.

PARLIAMENTARIAN STATUS REPORT FISCAL YEAR 2000 ON-BUDGET HOUSE CURRENT LEVEL AS OF CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JULY 21, 1999

[In millions of dollars]

	Budget authority	Outlays	Revenues
Enacted in previous sessions:			
Revenues			1,408,082
Permanents and other spending legislation	869,921	833,640	
Appropriation legislation		247,144	
Offsetting receipts	-295,703	-295,703	
Total, previously enacted	574,218	785,081	1,408,082
Enacted this session:			
Education Flexibility Partnership Act of 1999, P.L. 106-25		32	
Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, P.L. 106-31	1,955	7,360	
Miscellaneous Trade and Technical Corrections Act, P.L. 106-36		-2	-19
Total, enacted this session	1,955	7,390	-19
Entitlements and mandates: Budget resolution baseline estimates of appropriated entitlements and other mandatory programs not yet enacted	322,252	300,416	
Totals:			
House current level	898,425	1,092,887	1,408,063
House budget resolution	1,428,745	1,415,484	1,393,684
Amount remaining:			
Under budget resolution	-530,320	-322,597	
Over budget resolution			14,379
Addendum: Revenues, 2000-2004:			
House current level			7,556,473
House budget resolution			7,399,759
Amount current level over budget resolution			156,714

Note: Estimates include \$1881 million in budget authority and \$7,258 million in outlays for the funding of emergency requirements.
Source: Congressional Budget Office.

JULY 30, 1999, IS TILLAMOOK DAY

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the Speaker's announced policy of January 6, 1999, the gentlewoman from Oregon (Ms. HOOLEY) is recognized for 60 minutes.

Ms. HOOLEY of Oregon. Madam Speaker, imagine a land where cows outnumber the people two to one, where the high school football team is aptly named the Cheesemakers, and where world famous cheddar cheese is produced by a cooperative of dairy farmers, many who have passed that skill on from generation to generation.

Such a place exists in a small Oregon coastal county named Tillamook. This 35,000 acre region is peppered with approximately 150 family farms that supply fresh milk to the Tillamook County Creamery Association, which in turn produces award-winning Tillamook cheese. It also markets butter, sour cream, yogurt, and ice cream. It was founded in 1909. The Tillamook

County Creamery accounts for one-third of Oregon's dairy industry.

Swiss settlers looking for an ideal location to raise dairy cattle discovered Tillamook in 1851. The name Tillamook is a native American name meaning land of many rivers, which is especially appropriate since five rivers feed into the Tillamook Bay.

The region's climate is cool and wet, averaging 80 inches of rain annually, but it is this unique environment that allows cows to graze at least 8 months each year on natural grass in open pastures, resulting in exceptionally sweet and rich milk, the cornerstone of Tillamook cheese.

Superior milk, combined with Tillamook's unique cheese culture recipe, traditional cheddaring method, and natural aging process, enables the Tillamook County Creamery to guarantee its benchmark standards for its award-winning premium cheese.

The Tillamook County Creamery association takes pride in producing blue

ribbon cheese, and firmly believes that quality cheese begins in a quality location, a place where cows still roam the open fields.

Oregon is proud of the excellence and tradition the Tillamook County Creamery Association has exemplified over the past 90 years. Tillamook has been a leader locally and nationally in enhancing the visibility of Oregon's dairy industry.

The Tillamook County Creamery is one of Oregon's most popular tourist destinations, drawing visitors from around the globe; so exemplary that Oregon's governor, Governor Kitzhaber, has proclaimed today, July 30, 1999, to be Tillamook Day.

I urge all of my colleagues and the Nation to join me in observing Tillamook Day. If you are ever in Oregon, be sure to come and visit the factory and see how Tillamook's famous cheese is made.

I am proud to represent Tillamook County and the Tillamook County